

INFORMATION LETTER

Not for
Publication

NATIONAL CANNERS ASSOCIATION

For Members
Only

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July 17, 1948

Special Meeting on Tomato Transplanters

The Raw Products Committee of the National Canners Association, in cooperation with the Campbell Soup Co., is sponsoring a special demonstration of tomato transplanters currently manufactured, at 2 p. m., July 28, at the Campbell Agricultural Research Farm, Riverton, N. J.

The primary reason for holding the meeting is to provide opportunity for canners and their fieldmen to observe the performance and efficiency of operation of such equipment and to offer constructive suggestions and encouragement to manufacturers seeking mechanical improvements so that efficiency of the machines may be increased and the costs of setting field plants lowered. All manufacturers of transplanting equipment have been invited to participate and most of them have accepted.

Riverton may be reached by car or bus. It is approximately 15 miles north of Camden, just off Highway No. 25 to New York City. It is east of the highway between the route to Palmyra and the one to Riverton. For those traveling by train, Riverton is reached from Philadelphia by bus to Moorestown or Mt. Holly, the trip taking about 45 minutes from Philadelphia. From Moorestown the Farm can be reached by taxi.

The Raw Products Committee feels that this meeting affords a real opportunity for canners and their field staffs to pool their experience and exchange information of mutual value and hopes that canners will send those of their personnel who are particularly interested in this type of work.

The Division of Statistics has completed a compilation of the pack of canned meat and canned poultry for the last half of the year 1947. Copies of this report were mailed this week to all canners of these products. Additional copies are available to those who are interested in obtaining the detailed breakdown by product and container size.

Please address requests for copies to the Division of Statistics, National Canners Association, Washington 6, D. C.

Can Simplification Program Submitted to Industry

The Association's proposed revision of Simplified Practice Recommendation R155-40, Cans for Fruits and Vegetables, was submitted this week to the industry and to other interested groups by the Commodity Standards Division of the National Bureau of Standards, for acceptance. The industry's prompt acceptance of the program will complete this phase of the Association's continuing effort to achieve simplification of canned food containers. In a letter to the Association announcing the mailing, W. E. Braithwaite of the Commodity Standards Division, wrote:

"A supply of the proposed list of recommended standard sizes of cans is being furnished the National-American Wholesale Grocers' Association, National Food Brokers Association, National Association of Food Chains, and U. S. Wholesale Grocers' Association, for them to mail to (See *Can Simplification Program*, page 273)

Wage-Hour Position on Saturday, Sunday, Holiday, Night Pay

The Wage and Hour Administrator on July 11 issued a release on the question of whether premium payments to employees may be counted as statutory overtime under Section 7(a) of the Fair Labor Standards Act. Interpreting the recent "overtime-on-overtime" decision by the U. S. Supreme Court in the case of *Bay Ridge Operating Co. v. Aaron and Huron Stevedoring Corp. v. Blue*, the Administrator held that premium payments cannot be counted as statutory overtime unless the premium payment was paid for work in excess of a bona fide standard daily or weekly working period. The Court in the *Bay Ridge* case held that higher rates paid as a job differential or (See *Wage-Hour Position*, page 273)

State Groups Holding Corn Picker Schools

Corn picker operator schools and demonstrations are being staged by a number of the State and regional canners associations. These include The Tri-State Packers on July 22 and 23, at The Trappe Canning Co., Trappe, Md., for the Delaware, Maryland, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Virginia canners; the Association of New York State Canners, Inc. on July 24, at the Birds Eye-Snyder plant, Geneseo; and the Wisconsin Canners Association on August 3 and 4, with the instruction session in the University of Wisconsin Stock Pavilion, Madison, and the demonstration at De Forest, for Wisconsin and Minnesota canners. The Indiana Canners Association

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tion held such a school at Fort Wayne on July 16, with demonstrations at New Haven for canners from Ohio, Michigan, Illinois and Indiana.

Each of the schools is following a similar pattern; namely to conduct an assembly and operation school on the mounting, repairing and adjusting of corn pickers for operators and mechanics, followed by a demonstration of the actual use of sweet corn harvesters in the field to illustrate proper adjustment of the machines to handle different types of corn.

The Technical Advisory Committee of the N.C.A. Raw Products Bureau suggested that these schools be held and made preliminary arrangements with manufacturers. The State and regional associations are in charge of the management and operation of the instruction sessions and demonstrations.

Research Program Discussed on Tour of Western States

Dr. C. H. Mahoney, Director of the Raw Products Bureau, recently returned to Washington from a 2½-month tour of the principal canning states in the Intermountain area and on the Pacific Coast. One objective of the tour was to meet with agricultural research committees and agricultural research men in the canning industry so as to determine the present research needs of the industry in the field of agriculture. Conferences also were held with the agricultural research divisions in the various State experiment stations in that area to review with them the canning crops research programs under way at such institutions and to explain the reasons and need for amplifying such programs.

One of the primary research needs for the coming season was disclosed to be the acquisition of processed samples of fruits and vegetables from experimental plots after being treated with many of the new organic insecticides, so as to ascertain the amount of residue present. Dr. Mahoney found unanimity among research personnel in the industry as to the importance of obtaining a great deal more sound, factual information this year on this question of insecticidal residues, and plans were formulated to obtain such samples. These will provide an opportunity next winter for more adequate evaluation of amount of insecticidal

residue present, and will be of benefit as regards consideration of Food and Drug regulations.

Dry Pea Support Prices

The U. S. Department of Agriculture has announced the 1948-crop price support levels for dry edible smooth peas. Dry edible Alaska, Bluebell, Scotch Green, First and Best, Marrowfat, and White Canada smooth peas which would grade U. S. No. 1 after normal cleaning, will be supported at \$4.80 per 100 pounds of sound whole peas it was stated. On the same basis the support price for Colorado white peas will be \$4.55. Dry peas which would grade U. S. No. 2 after normal cleaning will be supported at 25 cents less than the peas which would grade U. S. No. 1. The support prices are based on 90 percent of the July 1 comparable price of \$5.25 per 100 pounds.

On June 8 USDA announced that Commodity Credit Corporation non-recourse loans will be made available to producers and associations of producers, at the rates of \$3.25 per 100 pounds for Colorado white peas, and \$3.50 per 100 pounds for Alaska, Bluebell, Scotch Green, First and Best, Marrowfat, and White Canada peas.

PUBLICITY

Canned Foods Lauded in Southern Planter Article

Canned foods are the subject of a laudatory feature article entitled "Inside the Can," which appears in the July issue of *The Southern Planter*, an agricultural and livestock publication of 305,064 circulation. The article is one of a series *The Planter* is running covering various industries. This one, on canning, emphasizes the interdependence and interrelationship of the various steps from food on the farm to canned food on the table. It is illustrated with scenes in the field, in the cannery, and at point-of-sale. Members of the Association staff assisted the publisher and editor in assembling and preparing the material.

The article quotes the *Encyclopaedia Britannica's* well-known statement that "The greatest of all inventions in history is food canning, which reduced man's dependence on the annual and local harvest."

Stressing the importance of this economic advantage the article goes on to say that the canning process,

"in which every scientific effort is made to preserve in the highest possible quantity the vitamin and mineral and protein content of foods, has made us healthier people. It is not the triumph of the canning industry alone. It is the result of the evolution and synchronization of scientific research in many fields, from agricultural scientists, entomologists who know bugs that blight plants, chemists who grapple with problems of food safety and preservation, to men who have developed the container."

"The canning industry cannot depend upon just any crop for its materials. The canners cannot take whatever peas or corn or apples the farmer decides he would like to sell him. He must be able to count—weather permitting—on the quality of product he will pack. He must know what kind of produce he will have, what size, what quality and exactly when it will be available. Therefore, he has arranged with the farmer in advance for his crop. He has worked with him to plan and improve the crop and to get it to the cannery at the right moment. The result has become a billion dollar industry in which everyone involved, from the grower to manufacturer of cans and glass containers, has participated and cooperated."

Describing the care taken in the preparation of canned foods, the information on their use disseminated by the Association through its Home Economics Division and descriptive labeling program, the article states that "because of the unceasing efforts of the canning industry, our lives are made easier. We know exactly how much food we have on hand, for there is no spoilage or waste in the can. The label states the exact amount of food we may expect in cups, number of pieces or servings. We know what that food is like, for the label informs us of its consistency, tenderness and type. We know the canned food will never cause poisoning; the processors have long ago removed that peril. The can the foods come in is a safe container, even after it has been opened. We have the U. S. Department of Agriculture's word for that."

"Our canned foods are and will continue to be the constantly recurring motif in the pattern of our daily lives."

Mold Count Article Published

The Canning Trade of July 5 and *The Canner* of July 10 published an article by Howard R. Smith of the N.C.A. Washington Laboratories on "Mold Count on Tomato Products—Part II." Reprints of the article, as

well as of Part I which appeared earlier, are being used by Mr. Smith in the conduct of courses and instruction at the current Indiana Cannery Association Mold Count School at Purdue University, and will be similarly used at other such schools this summer. Copies of the reprints of both Part I and Part II also may be obtained from the Research Laboratories, National Cannery Association.

PROCUREMENT

Mexican Meat Program

The U. S. Department of Agriculture announced July 13 that it had authorized the purchase for export to foreign countries, during the year ending next June 30, of up to 150,000,000 pounds of canned meat from processing plants in Northern Mexico. This action continues the program begun in November last year to help provide an outlet for cattle produced in Northern Mexico which were ready for market but which could not be exported, in other than processed form, because of the existence of the foot and mouth disease in other areas of Mexico.

USDA officials said that continuation of the purchase program for the ensuing 12 months will serve further to help prevent overstocking of cattle in the Northern States of Mexico, and thus reduce the possibility of spread of the disease to that area.

Invitations to Bid

★ QMC Offices—Quartermaster Corps, 111 East 16th Street, New York, N. Y.; Chicago Quartermaster Purchasing Office, 1819 West Pershing Road, Chicago 9, Ill.; Western Branch, Chicago Quartermaster Purchasing Office, Oakland Army Base, Oakland 14, Calif.

Veterans Administration—Procurement Division, Veterans Administration Building, Washington 25, D. C.

The Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act will apply to all operations performed after the date of notice of award if the total value of a contract is \$10,000 or over.

The Army has invited sealed bids to furnish the following:

CANNED SWEET CHERRIES—63,174 dozen No. 2½ and 27,308 dozen No. 10 cans. Bids due at Oakland under serial No. QM-04-493-49-5 by July 20.

DILL PICKLES—1,125 dozen No. 10 cans. Bids due at Chicago under serial No. QM-11-183-49-11 by July 22.

CANNED PEAS—332,461 dozen No. 2 and 146,896 dozen No. 10, or 771,206 dozen No. 2 cans. Bids due at Chi-

cago under serial No. QM-11-183-49-4 by July 28, only on peas produced from 1948 crop.

CANNED APRICOTS (h. unp.)—11,460 dozen No. 2½ and 12,480 dozen No. 10 cans. Bids due at Oakland under serial No. QM-04-493-49-8 by Aug. 2.

CANNED TOMATO JUICE—1,000 dozen No. 2 and 7,508 dozen No. 10 cans. Bids due at Chicago under serial No. QM-11-183-48-974 by Aug. 12.

CANNED BEETS (sliced or quartered)—3,333 dozen No. 10 cans. Bids due at Chicago under serial No. QM-11-183-48-985 by Sept. 1.

CANNED SWEET CORN (cream style and whole grain)—1,600 dozen No. 2 and 11,594 dozen No. 10 cans. Bids due at Chicago under serial No. QM-11-183-48-982 by Sept. 1.

CANNED CARROTS (diced)—400 dozen No. 2 and 1,250 dozen No. 10 cans. Bids due at Chicago under serial No. QM-11-183-48-990 by Sept. 3.

The Veterans Administration has requested sealed bids to furnish the following:

CANNED PEAS—4,583 dozen No. 10 cans. Bids due under Invitation No. 4-S by July 28.

CANNED CHERRIES (sweet, unpitted)—7,110 dozen No. 10 cans. Bids due under Invitation No. 5-S by July 29.

INSTRUCTION

CANNING INSTRUCTION

Curriculum in Food Preservation or Food Technology Taught in 21 Universities

Because the Association has received a number of requests from members and from the public for names of colleges and universities which offer instruction in food technology or food preservation, the Association has conducted a survey and compiled a list of schools offering such courses.

The survey was completed from responses from over 40 colleges and universities, the majority of which are State-supported schools. Instruction in food preservation as part of a home economics curriculum is not included.

The survey lists 21 colleges and universities which offer a complete four-year professional curriculum in either food technology or food preservation and leading to an academic degree. Seven other institutions offer instruction in food preservation or food chemistry.

Information on courses, admissions, entrance requirements, etc., can be obtained from registrars of the institutions themselves.

The following offer a complete curriculum in either food technology or food preservation, involving study in the basic sciences and in production fields such as horticulture, animal husbandry, poultry husbandry, and dairy husbandry, and leading to a degree:

University of California, Berkeley.
College of the Pacific, Stockton, Calif.
Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.
Drexel Inst. of Tech., Philadelphia, Pa.
University of Georgia, Athens.
University of Illinois, Urbana.
Iowa State College, Ames.
University of Maryland, College Park.
Mass. Inst. of Tech., Cambridge.
University of Massachusetts, Amherst.
Michigan State College, East Lansing.
University of Minnesota, St. Paul.
Ohio State University, Columbus.
Oklahoma A & M, Stillwater.
Oregon State College, Corvallis.
Rutgers Univ., New Brunswick, N. J.
University of Tennessee, Knoxville.
Texas A & M, College Station.
State College of Washington, Pullman.
University of Washington, Seattle.
University of Wisconsin, Madison.

The following offer courses in food preservation as electives, but not a complete curriculum leading to a degree in food technology or food preservation:

Clemson Agricultural College, College Station, S. C.
Colorado Agricultural and Mechanical College, Fort Collins.
University of Connecticut, Storrs.
Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind.
Syracuse University, Syracuse, N. Y.

Pennsylvania State College, State College, Pa., offers a complete four-year curriculum leading to a degree in food chemistry.

The New York State Agricultural and Mechanical Institute, Morrisville, N. Y., offers a complete two-year curriculum in food preservation.

STANDARDS

Frozen Raspberry Standards

The Production and Marketing Administration, U. S. Department of Agriculture, announces in the *Federal Register* of July 15, the revised U. S. standards for grades of frozen raspberries. Copies of the new standards may be obtained from the Fruit and Vegetable Branch, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C.

STATISTICS

BAE ISSUES ACREAGE REPORTS FOR PEAS, SNAP BEANS; ESTIMATES PRODUCTION OF OTHER VEGETABLE CROPS

The Bureau of Agricultural Economics issued reports late July 9 on acreage and indicated production of peas and snap beans for processing, and on preliminary acreage of to-

Tonnage of Peas Estimated at 12 Percent below 1947

During the last two weeks of June, production prospects for green peas improved slightly and a total of 384,940 tons was indicated on July 1, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. This indicated tonnage is 12 percent less than the 1947 production of 438,410 tons but exceeds the 1937-46 average production of 366,250 tons by 5 percent.

The yield of 1,913 pounds per acre indicated on July 1 compares with 2,054 pounds for 1947 and 1,875 pounds for the 10-year average. The late-June improvement was most pronounced in the Pacific Coast States but late varieties in Illinois, Minnesota, and Michigan were yielding better than expected early in the season. Aphid caused considerable trouble to early varieties in Wisconsin but the late varieties were developing under more favorable conditions.

A comparison of the 1947 production together with the 1938 estimated production and comparison of last year's planted pea acreage and this year's preliminary plantings are shown in the following table:

States	Acreage		Production	
	Harvested 1947 ¹	For harvest 1948	1947 revised	Indicated 1948
	Acres	Acres	Tons (shelled)	
Maine.....	7,000	6,200	5,950	5,120
N. Y.....	19,900	34,500	15,820	31,050
N. J.....	4,600	4,300	3,680	5,380
Pa.....	15,300	11,000	16,600	13,200
Ohio.....	2,700	2,500	1,510	1,750
Ind.....	3,200	4,500	2,460	2,700
Ill.....	17,900	20,400	22,910	21,420
Mich.....	7,000	7,600	3,850	6,460
Wis.....	136,500	122,700	144,010	92,020
Minn.....	42,700	45,000	40,350	40,500
Iowa.....	3,800	2,100	2,060	1,780
Md.....	11,400	6,700	9,920	6,360
Del.....	1,600	1,400	850	1,190
Va.....	2,000	1,700	980	1,530
Idaho.....	11,600	10,000	16,820	13,500
Colo.....	4,000	4,000	4,280	4,200
Utah.....	11,800	9,700	19,060	10,910
Wash.....	55,600	50,000	56,430	58,750
Oregon.....	57,000	48,600	60,990	58,320
Calif.....	4,100	4,000	3,800	4,000
Other States ²	7,200	5,400	5,950	4,800
U. S. Total.....	426,960	402,300	438,410	384,940

¹ Revised. ² Ark., Ga., Kans., Mont., Nebr., Okla., Tenn., Texas, and Wyo.

matoes, beets, green lima beans, cabbage and pimientos for processing. The reports were summarized in last week's issue of the INFORMATION LETTER, and now are reproduced in detail.

Acreage of Beets Exceeds Last Year by 27 Percent

Preliminary estimates by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics indicate that 12,600 acres of beets have been planted in 1948 for canning. This acreage is about 27 percent more than the 1947 planting of 9,950 acres but 23 percent less than the 10-year (1937-46) average planting of 16,210 acres.

New Jersey processors have planted twice as much and New York beet canners 62 percent more acreage this year than was planted in 1947.

The 3 important Mid-western States, Indiana, Michigan and Wisconsin, have 28 percent more acreage planted for 1948 than is estimated for 1947. The acreage in Oregon is below the acreage planted last year, partly because of unfavorable weather early in the season.

The table below shows the indicated 1948 acreage as compared with last year's plantings by States:

States	10-year average (1937-46)		1947 revised		1948 prelim.
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	
New York.....	4,850	1,600	2,600		
New Jersey.....	640	350	700		
	5,490	1,950	3,300		
Indiana.....	300	100	100		
Michigan.....	1,250	700	800		
Wisconsin.....	4,780	4,200	5,500		
	6,330	5,000	6,400		
Oregon.....	1,430	1,200	1,100		
Other States ¹	2,960	1,800	1,800		
U. S. Total.....	16,210	9,950	12,600		

¹ Calif., Colo., Ga., Ill., Iowa, La., Maine, Md., Minn., Miss., Mo., Nebr., N. C., Ohio, Okla., Pa., Tenn., Texas, Utah, Va., and Wash.

Tomato Acreage Estimated 17.5 Percent above 1947

According to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, 442,900 acres of tomatoes were planted for processing in 1948. This is 17.5 percent less than the 1947 planted acreage of 536,930 acres and 14 percent below the 1937-46 average of 515,030 acres.

A reduction of 34 percent from the 1947 plantings in California is indicated for 1948. Despite this reduction, the planting of 95,000 acres for 1948 is only 2 percent below average.

BAE also reports a 10 percent reduction for the South Central group of States.

Reductions in South Atlantic States plantings result in nearly 23 percent less acreage than was planted last year and almost 40 percent less than average. New York in the Middle Atlantic group and Michigan in the North Central group are the only States in these groups to show acreage increases for 1948.

The following table shows the 1947 and 1948 acreages with comparisons by States:

States	10-year average (1937-46)		1947 revised		1948 prelim.
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	
New York.....	23,000	24,900	28,000		
New Jersey.....	36,800	33,400	27,000		
Pennsylvania.....	26,600	28,600	23,500		
Middle Atlantic.....	86,400	86,000	78,500		
Ohio.....	27,900	32,600	32,000		
Indiana.....	93,600	96,200	91,400		
Illinois.....	10,700	11,600	10,500		
Michigan.....	6,700	7,600	8,000		
Wisconsin.....	2,300	1,300	1,300		
Iowa.....	4,600	2,300	1,500		
Missouri.....	15,800	11,800	7,500		
North Central.....	161,500	163,400	152,200		
Delaware.....	11,400	9,900	8,600		
Maryland.....	56,600	40,800	29,000		
Virginia.....	29,200	23,600	17,500		
South Carolina.....	2,300	3,000	2,800		
Florida.....	3,400	2,250	3,100		
South Atlantic.....	102,800	79,550	61,000		
Kentucky.....	5,200	4,200	3,300		
Tennessee.....	7,700	6,900	5,000		
Arkansas.....	19,500	20,400	12,600		
Oklahoma.....	1,700	3,300	2,500		
Texas.....	15,200	12,100	18,800		
South Central.....	49,300	46,900	42,200		
Colorado.....	4,380	5,000	3,800		
Utah.....	7,400	8,300	6,200		
California.....	97,300	142,900	95,000		
Western.....	109,080	156,200	105,000		
Other States ¹	5,950	3,980	4,000		
U. S. Total.....	515,030	536,930	442,900		

¹ Ala., Conn., Ga., Idaho, Kans., La., Minn., Miss., Nebr., N. Mex., N. C., Oregon, Wash., and W. Va.

Georgia Pimiento Acreage Below Plantings Last Year

The 1948 acreage planted in Georgia to pimientos for processing is placed at 14,500 acres by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. This is about 9 percent less than the 1947 planted acreage of 16,000 acres and 5 percent above the 10-year (1937-46) average of 13,530 acres.

Similar information for 1948 is not given for California to avoid disclosure of individual firm operations. Last year the acreage in this State was 670 acres. The 10-year average planted acreage is 740 acres.

Snap Bean Production Tops Last Year by 5 Percent

The 1948 production of snap beans for processing was indicated on July 1 to be 178,400 tons, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. This tonnage exceeds the 1947 production of 169,700 tons by 5 percent and the 1937-46 average by 173,840 acres by 3 percent.

The 1948 preliminary estimate of acreage for harvest is placed at 99,350 acres. This compares with 102,830 acres harvested in 1947 and 104,480 acres for the 10-year average. In arriving at the estimate of acreage for harvest in 1948, an allowance was made for abandoned or unharvested acreage about in line with the average loss from plantings for recent years.

A yield of 1.80 tons per acre for 1948 was indicated on July 1. This compares with 1.65 tons in 1947 and 1.69 tons for the 1937-46 period. Better than average yields were in prospect on July 1 from Wisconsin eastward across the northern tier of States to New York, Pennsylvania and New Jersey. The crop was also maturing under favorable conditions in Virginia and North Carolina. Dry weather in June adversely affected the crop in Mississippi, Tennessee and the Ozarks, and some acreage was lost from floods in western Oregon.

The snap bean acreages with comparisons by States are shown below:

States	Acreage		Production	
	Harvested 1947 ¹	For harvest 1948	1947 revised	Indicated 1948
	Acres	Acres	Tons	Tons
Maine.....	2,250	2,350	5,600	5,200
N. Y.....	19,000	23,000	26,600	41,400
N. J.....	1,600	1,800	3,500	2,700
Pa.....	4,000	3,500	9,200	6,000
Ind.....	100	300	100	300
Mich.....	6,800	5,700	4,100	8,000
Wis.....	10,600	9,600	10,600	14,400
Mo.....	800	800	800	600
Del.....	1,400	1,200	1,700	1,400
Md.....	7,900	6,700	11,100	9,400
Va.....	2,100	1,700	2,700	2,700
N. C.....	1,200	1,000	1,600	1,400
S. C.....	1,000	700	1,000	700
Ga.....	1,000	750	1,200	1,100
Fla.....	6,800	8,000	9,000	9,600
Tenn.....	4,300	3,200	6,000	4,200
Miss.....	1,700	1,500	2,600	1,000
Ark.....	6,600	5,700	8,900	8,600
La.....	2,300	2,000	1,400	1,800
Okl.....	3,000	2,100	2,100	2,300
Texas.....	7,500	6,500	9,000	7,800
Colo.....	1,200	1,250	3,400	3,100
Utah.....	350	400	900	1,300
Wash.....	2,000	2,200	9,600	8,600
Oregon.....	4,700	4,700	32,900	26,800
Calif.....	950	1,000	4,800	5,000
Other States ²	1,680	1,700	2,300	3,000
U. S. Total.....	102,830	99,350	169,700	178,400

¹ Revised. ² Ala., Idaho, Ill., Iowa, Ky., Mass., Mont., Neb., N. Mex., Ohio, Vt., and Wyo.

Green Lima Bean Plantings Top 1947 Record Acreage

The 1948 acreage of green lima beans contracted or planted for canning and freezing is estimated at 91,610 acres by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. This preliminary estimate exceeds the previous record high 1947 plantings of 87,730 acres by 4 percent and the 10-year (1937-46) average of 61,480 acres by 49 percent.

The largest acreage increase is in the Pacific Coast States of Washington and California; Washington shows 50 percent more acreage planted and California 31 percent more than was planted in 1947.

Delaware, Virginia and New Jersey processors have contracted and planted more acreage for 1948 than was planted last year. Other important States such as Maryland, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania and Wisconsin have reduced this year's acreage below their 1947 plantings.

The following table shows the acreages planted by States with comparisons:

States	10-year average (1937-46)	1947 revised	1948 prelim.
	Acres	Acres	Acres
New York.....	1,030	1,300	1,200
New Jersey.....	12,950	17,100	17,200
Pennsylvania.....	1,900	4,700	4,300
	15,880	23,100	22,700
Ohio.....	1,220	1,030	900
Michigan.....	2,970	3,400	3,400
Wisconsin.....	2,840	5,500	5,000
	7,030	9,930	9,300
Delaware.....	11,960	14,800	16,700
Maryland.....	3,640	4,200	4,000
Virginia.....	5,510	3,200	3,300
	21,110	22,200	24,000
Utah.....	1,010	100
Washington.....	470	800	1,200
California.....	3,270	15,270	20,000
	4,750	16,170	21,200
Other States ¹	12,730	16,330	14,410
U. S. Total.....	61,480	87,730	91,610

¹ Ark., Colo., Ga., Idaho, Ill., Ind., Iowa, Kans., La., Minn., Miss., N. C., Okla., Oregon, and Tenn.

Acreage of Kraut Cabbage Up 70 Percent over 1947

Preliminary estimates by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics place the 1948 acreage of kraut cabbage planted under contract or on packers' own farms at 8,340 acres. This exceeds the 1947 contracted acreage of 4,890 acres by 70 percent but is 20 percent less than the 1937-46 average of 10,420 acres.

Considerable kraut is used each year from acreage not under contract. In 1947, about 51 percent of the acre-

age planted for kraut was uncontracted and the average for the 10-year period is around 50 percent.

The following table compares the acreage for 1947 and 1948 by States:

States	1947		1948
	Total ¹ Acres	Contract ² Acres	contract ³ Acres
New York.....	*3,900	1,350	1,600
Ohio.....	1,000	730	1,000
Indiana.....	100	0	1,800
Illinois.....	200	0	0
Michigan.....	370	140	300
Wisconsin.....	2,800	1,400	1,900
Minnesota.....	180	130	50
Colorado.....	70	0	0
Washington.....	240	220	300
Other States ⁴	1,280	930	1,390
U. S. Total.....	10,020	4,890	8,340

* Revised. ¹ Total acreage comprises acreage grown under contract for processors, acreage grown by processors on own or leased land and an equivalent acreage from which open-market purchases were made. ² Contract acreage comprises acreage grown by processors on own or leased land and acreage grown under contract with growers. ³ Fla., Iowa, Md., Mo., N. J., N. C., Oregon, Pa., Tenn., Texas, Utah, and Va.

PERSONNEL

Taylor Advanced in PMA

Appointment of Leon B. Taylor as Director of the Price Support and Foreign Supply Branch of the Production and Marketing Administration, U. S. Department of Agriculture, has been announced. Mr. Taylor succeeds Frederic B. Northrup who resigned to become Secretary-General of the International Emergency Food Committee of the Food and Agricultural Organization.

Mr. Taylor, who has been Assistant Director of the Branch, assumes his new duties immediately. F. Marion Rhodes will serve as Assistant Director.

Interim CCC Board Appointed

Secretary of Agriculture Charles F. Brannan recently announced appointment of the Interim Board of Directors for the Commodity Credit Corporation, which will serve until October 1, 1948, under the provisions of recently enacted legislation establishing a Federal charter for the Corporation.

In addition to Secretary Brannan, whose inclusion on the Interim Board is provided in the charter legislation, others appointed to serve on the five-man Board are: Albert J. Loveland,

Under Secretary of Agriculture; Ralph S. Trigg, Administrator of the Production and Marketing Administration; Frank K. Woolley, Deputy PMA Administrator; and Lionel C. Holm, Executive Assistant to the PMA Administrator.

The Interim Board also adopted by-laws for the Corporation and adopted the necessary resolutions to provide continuity of operations as CCC, operating as a Federal Corporation, takes over the activities which have been carried out by CCC as a Delaware Corporation.

Hill Named to CCC

The Board of Directors of the Commodity Credit Corporation has appointed Harold K. Hill as CCC Assistant Manager, it is announced. He fills one of the three CCC staff positions which were not yet filled at the time of the new CCC Board's organi-

zation meeting on that date. Other positions still to be filled are those of the Secretary and the Assistant Controller.

Mr. Hill, who has had long experience in agricultural operations and administration, has been associated with the Department of Agriculture for 14 years, principally in field work on production and marketing programs.

Association Officers

Tidewater Cannery Association

At the recent meeting of the Tidewater Cannery Association the following officers were elected:

President—Charles E. Stuart, Stratford Packing Co., Montross, Va.; vice president—Marvin A. Smith, Lancaster Canning Co., White Stone, Va.; and secretary-treasurer—Robert A. Harris, Unruh Brokerage Co., Kinross, Va.

MEETINGS

NAWGA Convention Dates

National-American Wholesale Grocers' Association announces that its 1949 convention will be held in Atlantic City, N. J., January 11-14, winding up with a joint canner-wholesaler session on the latter date.

As explained by M. L. Toulme, NAWGA executive vice president, the program has been arranged so as to enable jobbers to get their sessions and conferences out of the way in time to permit visits with canners when the latter moves in. The wholesale grocer members of NAWGA will remain in Atlantic City after termination of their official program to contact canners.

Innovation at the wholesalers' meeting will be the staging of a food products exhibit at the Ambassador Hotel, convention headquarters, during their four-day meeting.

Forthcoming Meetings

July 20—National Shrimp Cannery Association, Annual Meeting, Hibernia Bank Building, New Orleans, La.

July 22—Tri-State Packers Association, Mid-Summer Meeting, Talbot Country Club, Easton, Md.

July 28-August 6—Association of New York State Cannery, Inc., Mold Count School, Geneva Experiment Station, Geneva, N. Y.

August 8-12—Vegetable Growers of America, 40th Annual Convention, Lord Baltimore Hotel, Baltimore, Md.

August 18-21—National Food Distributors Association, Sherman Hotel, Chicago, Ill.

August 27—California Olive Association, Annual Meeting, San Francisco, Calif.

September 20-22—American Meat Institute, Annual Convention, Waldorf-Astoria, New York, N. Y.

October 14-16—Florida Cannery Association, 17th Annual Meeting, Sorreno Hotel, St. Petersburg, Fla.

October 21-23—Texas Cannery Association, Annual Convention, Gran Hotel Ancira, Monterrey, Mexico.

October 27—National Pickle Packers Association, Annual Meeting, Sheraton Hotel, Chicago, Ill.

November 4-5—Ozark Cannery Association, Fall Meeting, Colonial Hotel, Springfield, Mo.

November 8-9—Wisconsin Cannery Association, Annual Convention, Schroeder Hotel, Milwaukee, Wis.

November 10-12—National Cannery Association, Board of Directors and Administrative Council, Fall Meeting, Palmer House, Chicago, Ill.

November 15-16—Illinois Cannery Association, Fall Meeting, Chicago, Ill.

November 15-17—Grocery Manufacturers of America, Inc., Annual Meeting, Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, New York, N. Y.

November 18-19—Indiana Cannery Association, Fall Convention, Claypool Hotel, Indianapolis, Ind.

November 22-23—Iowa-Nebraska Cannery Association, Annual Convention, Hotel Savery, Des Moines, Iowa

November 22-23—Tri-State Packers Association, Fall Convention, Hotel Traymore, Atlantic City, N. J.

November 30-December 1—Pennsylvania Cannery Association, 34th Annual Convention, Penn-Harris Hotel, Harrisburg, Pa.

December 6-8—New Jersey State Horticultural Society, Annual Meeting, Claridge Hotel, Atlantic City, N. J.

December 7-9—Michigan State Horticultural Meeting, Pantlind Hotel, Grand Rapids, Mich.

December 9-10—Association of New York State Cannery, Inc., 63rd Annual Meeting, Hotel Statler, Buffalo, N. Y.

December 10—Michigan Cannery Association, Winter Meeting, Pantlind Hotel, Grand Rapids, Mich.

December 14-15—Ohio Cannery Association, Annual Meeting, Deshler-Wallick Hotel, Columbus, Ohio

January 6-7—Northwest Cannery Association, 1949 Annual Meeting, Olympic Hotel, Seattle, Wash.

January 11-14—National-American Wholesale Grocers Association, 1949 Convention, Ambassador Hotel, Atlantic City, N. J.

January 14-20—National Cannery Association, 42nd Annual Convention, Atlantic City, N. J.

January 15-19—Canning Machinery & Supplies Association, Annual Exhibit, Convention Hall, Atlantic City, N. J.

February 9-11—Ozark Cannery Association, 41st Annual Convention, Colonial Hotel, Springfield, Mo.

March 6—National Association of Frozen Food Packers, Annual Meeting, Stevens Hotel, Chicago, Ill.

March 9-11—Cannery League of California, Annual Convention, Casa del Rey Hotel, Santa Cruz, Calif.

April 12—Monterey Fish Processors Association, Annual Meeting, Monterey, Calif.

May 29-June 3—U. S. Wholesale Grocers Association, Annual Convention, St. Louis, Mo.

Tri-State Meeting

The mid-summer meeting of the Tri-State Packers' Association will be held at the Talbot Country Club, Easton, Md., July 22, it is announced.

HOME ECONOMICS

Consumer Education Service Terminated by AHEA

The Executive Board of the American Home Economics Association has voted to discontinue publication of its *Consumer Education Service*.

This action by the Board is in keeping with the policy of the American Home Economics Association to give specialized help to a particular area for a limited time. Such interest has been developed that the plan now is to continue AHEA's consumer education through voluntary committee work and through bringing into the *Journal of Home Economics* more consumer interest material.

Accordingly, *Consumer Education Service* ends with the May, 1948, number.

Can Simplification Program

(Concluded from page 267)

interested members. Of course a copy will be mailed to can manufacturers and several associations representing the hotels, restaurants, hospitals and other interested groups for their information. Also copies will be furnished the Army, Navy, Agriculture Department, Food & Drug Administration, Federal Specifications Board and other Government agencies for their information.

The proposed revision of SPR155-40 would reduce the over-all list of recommended fruit and vegetable cans from 41 to 32. The new list was approved by the N.C.A. Board of Directors at its meeting on January 18, 1948, following a year of intensive study by the Association's standing committee on Simplification of Containers. In addition to having the approval of the Directors, the revised list has been approved by the Standing Committee of the National Bureau of Standards in charge of Simplified Practice Recommendation R155-40.

A Simplified Practice Recommendation is a voluntary method for the establishment of an industry standard. In the acceptance forms that have been submitted to the industry, an acceptor is asked to "utilize it as far as practicable." The acceptance form also "reserves the right to depart from it" as deemed advisable by the acceptor.

The list of cans and commodities constituting the proposed revision was published in the INFORMATION LETTER for January 28, 1948, page 75.

Wage-Hour Position

(Concluded from page 267)

as a shift differential or for Sunday or holiday work cannot be counted as statutory overtime and must be included in the computation of the "regular rate of pay" under Section 7(a). In order to be counted as statutory overtime under Section 7(a), the higher rate must be paid because of the hours previously worked, the Court said.

The Administrator in his release states that the actual practice of the parties under the contract as well as the terms of the contract will be used in determining whether premium pay for Saturday, Sunday, holiday and night work constitutes statutory overtime. If the actual practice shows that the premium payments are made because the employees have previously worked a specified number of hours or days, the premium payments may be counted as statutory overtime, even though the employment on union contract simply states that the premium rates will be paid for Saturday, Sunday, holiday or night work, according to the release. Text of the Administrator's release follows:

Text of Opinion

"The Supreme Court approved the Divisions' position that true overtime premiums paid for overtime work need not be included in an employee's regular rate of pay in computing overtime compensation due him under the Act for work in excess of 40 hours in a week. The Court also approved the Divisions' position that such overtime premiums may be offset against the statutory overtime pay due under the Act. The Supreme Court held that premium payments made for work in excess of a bona fide daily or weekly standard are true overtime premiums, need not be included in the regular rate, and may be offset against statutory overtime compensation due under the Act. The Court pointed out, however, that a higher wage rate paid to an employee because of undesirable hours or disagreeable work, rather than because of previous work for a specified number of hours was not a true overtime premium.

"Accordingly, the Divisions' position in view of the *Bay Ridge Operating Co.* and *Huron Stevedoring* decisions is that the Act requires the inclusion in an employee's regular rate of premium payments for work on Saturdays, Sundays, holidays, or at night, as such, which are made without regard to the number of hours or days previously worked by the employee in the day or workweek. In addition, such premium payments may not be offset against the statutory overtime compensation due for work in excess

of 40 hours in the workweek. However, if the payment for Saturday, Sunday, holiday, or night work is contingent upon the employee's having previously worked a specified number of hours or days according to a bona fide standard, such premium payments will, under the Supreme Court's decision, be regarded as true overtime premiums which need not be included in the regular rate and may be offset against the statutory overtime compensation due under the Act. Premium pay for work on the sixth and seventh days worked in the workweek, for example, would be regarded as an overtime premium when paid by reason of that fact, even though an applicable contract might also contain a provision calling for premium payments for work on those particular days, as such.

"In determining whether payments to an employee at an increased rate for Saturday, Sunday, holiday or night work are made for time worked in excess of a bona fide standard or, on the other hand, simply because such periods are less desirable for the performance of work, the Division will look not only at the terms of the applicable contract but also at the actual practice of the parties under the contract. The mere fact that a contract calls for premium payments for work on Saturdays, Sundays, holidays or at night would not necessarily prove that the higher rate is paid merely because of undesirable working hours if, as a matter of fact, the actual practice of the parties shows that the payments are made because the employees have previously worked a specified number of hours or days, according to a bona fide standard. For example, a contract may provide for payment of time and one-half compensation for Saturday work, and also for overtime compensation at the same rate for hours worked in excess of 40 in the week or in excess of any other bona fide daily or weekly contractual standard. In such a situation, where it appears that Saturday work normally falls within the contractual overtime hours, this will ordinarily be a sufficient showing that time and one-half paid for work on Saturday during the contractual overtime hours is actually paid because of excessive hours of work. In such event, the 50 percent

¹ In situations where the normal or regular working hours are artificially divided into a "straight-time" period to which one "rate" is assigned, followed by a so-called "overtime" period for which a higher "rate" is specified, the so-called "straight-time" period will not be regarded as the bona fide standard working period of the employee and no part of the payments made for the purported "overtime" period may be excluded from the employee's regular rate or credited toward overtime compensation due under the Act for work in excess of 40 hours. Such a device contravenes the statutory purpose. See *Wallington v. Helmerich & Payne*, 325 U. S. 37; *Robertson v. Alaska Juneau Mining Co.*, 157 F. (2d) 876 (C.C.A. 9), certiorari denied on this issue, 331 U. S. 823.

premium paid for such work need not be included in the regular rate and may be offset against the statutory overtime compensation due under the Act.

"The principles announced by the Supreme Court in the *Bay Ridge* opinion and stated above have reference to payments for hours worked. They do not relate to payments that are not made for hours worked, such as payments made to employees for idle holidays or for occasional absences due to vacation or illness or other similar cause. There is no change in the Administrator's position that such payments may be excluded from the computation of an employee's regular rate and cannot be credited toward statutory overtime compensation due him under Section 7 of the Act.

"The Administrator must necessarily interpret the requirements of the law in the light of the Supreme Court decisions for his own guidance in enforcing the Act. I consider it my duty to make such interpretations available to the many employers and employees who have sought my advice since the *Bay Ridge* and *Huron* cases were decided, and to those affected by the Act who wish to operate in conformity with the Administrator's view of the law. It should be emphasized, however, that the final authority for interpretation of the Act is vested in the courts. The views above stated represent merely the construction of the law which the Administrator believes to be correct and which will guide him in the performance of his administrative duties under the Act unless and until he is otherwise directed by authoritative decisions of the courts or concludes, upon reexamination of an interpretation, that it is incorrect.

"To the extent that prior general or specific interpretations contained in paragraphs 69 and 70 of Interpretative Bulletin No. 4, in releases, in opinion letters, or in other statements issued with respect to the meaning and application of the overtime requirements of the Act are inconsistent with the principles above stated, they are rescinded and withdrawn. Enforcement of the overtime requirements of the Act in accordance with the above revised interpretation will begin on September 15, 1948."

Mrs. Erma N. Naas Dies

Mrs. Erma N. Naas, vice president of the Naas Corporation of Portland, Indiana, died July 12 after an illness of several weeks. She was the mother of Maxwell Naas, president of the firm, and the widow of the late George H. Naas, its founder, who died 10 years ago.

SUPPLIES

Export 113,000 Tons Tinplate Is Proposal for 4th Quarter

A Government-proposed export quota of 113,000 net tons of tin plate, to be shipped during the last quarter of this year, has been outlined to the Tin Plate Industry Advisory Committee, the Department of Commerce reported on July 15.

Approved foreign orders up to that amount and deemed necessary to carry out foreign policy objectives will be supported by ratings which must be accepted by tin mills, officials said. Rated tonnages of tin plate are licensed only for the preservation of perishable foodstuffs.

An additional quantity of 14,000 tons may be licensed for export during the fourth quarter, on a non-rated basis. Of this total, 7,000 tons may be licensed for the packaging abroad of food to be imported into the United States. The remaining 7,000 tons may be licensed for uses permitted under Conservation Order M-43, including use abroad by American petroleum companies.

Licenses for the latter 7,000 tons to be used for other than food preservation will be confined to electrolytic tin plate (maximum .50 lb coating) or special coated manufacturing ternes.

Frank T. McCue, who acted as Government Presiding Officer at the IAC meeting, expressed the Department's satisfaction with the manner in which the tin plate industry generally has met its obligations under the export programs, and emphasized the critical need for plate to conserve the world's food supplies.

H. B. McCoy, Director of the Office of Domestic Commerce, reviewed briefly the current and anticipated situations in tin supply and demand. He referred to the serious need for additions to the strategic stockpile, and pointed out that there is no prospect of additional allocations of tin to the tinplate industry for a very considerable time, because of the stockpile demand and the fact that tin production during the remainder of this year is uncertain, due to political and social disorders in Malaya. F. H. Hayes, Chief of the Non-Ferrous Metals Division of ODC, said that unrestricted world demand for tin is estimated at 190,000 tons, as against an estimated maximum production during 1948 of 150,000 tons.

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